AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following new paragraph on page 9, line 2:

Figure 3C is the view shown in 3B showing the radii of the cylindrical rotor and the pinching edges,

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 27, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The epilating action or plucking action generated by the cylindrical rotor assembly of the present invention occurs between a plurality of blade pairs. In the most preferred form the present invention as shown in the accompanying drawings there are three arrays of a plurality of such blade pairs. Each array extends substantially parallel to the longitudinal or axial direction of axis AA. Each array is provided in conjunction with each of the openings 34 provided through the rotational carrier 24. In general, and with reference Figure 3A, each array may include a plurality of axially spaced apart blade pairs. In the example shown in Figure 3A five blade pairs per array are shown. Each blade pair includes a moveable blade 11 and a stationary blade 12. The stationary blades are stationary relative to the rotational carrier 24. The moveable blades of each pair move in a direction parallel to the axial direction defined by axis AA. Each blade of each pair are substantially of a planar configuration as for example shown in Figure 3A. They are preferably made from a metallic material which is of a sufficient thickness to remain stiff or at least resilient to the forces to which they may be subjected. The blades are positioned relative to the rotational carrier to extend in general in a radial direction. They each include perimeter edges 40 which are arcuate and have a radius R1, as shown in Figure 3C. Radius R1of perimeter edges 40 is ~~a radius~~ substantially the same as the radius R2 of ~~external perimeter surface of the rotational carrier and hence in part define~~ the cylindrical perimeter 8 of the rotor body 9. The movable and fixed blades 11, 12 of each pair are positioned with their planar surfaces parallel or close to being parallel. The blades of each pair are movable towards and away from each other (the mechanism of which will hereinafter be explained in more detail) such that at least some of the respective perimeter edges 40 of the blades of each pair move to

engage with each other and disengage with each other. This movement is predominantly linear. Such movement may further result in an engagement of the facing planar surfaces of the blades of each pair but in the most preferred form initial contact in the movement of the blades of each pair together, occurs at least in part and preferably across the entire perimeter edges 40or pinching edges of the blades of each pair. With hairs positioned intermediate of the blades of each pair when such are in engagement with each other, will subject the hairs to a pinching action sufficient such that movement of the blades relative to the skin of the user will in general pull the hairs sufficiently to remove such from the person.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 29, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In order to ensure that a pinching of hairs by and between the blade pairs of the present invention occurs in a manner which is going to effectively hold the hairs so that they can be pulled from the skin of a person, the blades of each pair are preferably at a slight angle relative to each other. Such will also ensure that the strongest point of gripping between the blades of each pair, of hairs occurs as close as possible to the skin of the person. This is as a result of the angling of the blades of each pair relative to each other so as to place the perimeter edges 40 most proximate with each other. Accordingly upon movement of the blades of each pair to a condition where such will pinch hairs therebetween, the perimeter edges 40 of the blades of each pair will make first contact with each. With reference to Figure 6C, it is preferably the movable blades 11 ~~which~~ are disposed at an angle 25 relative to the radial direction extending from the axis AA. Thus, the pinching edges of the movable blades 11 are positioned more proximate to the pinching edges of the stationary blades 12 relative to the planar surfaces of the same blades. Therefore, as shown in Figure 6C, the distance M, i.e., the distance between the pinching edges 40 of the movable blade 11and the stationary blade 12, is smaller than the distance N, i.e., the distance between the planar surfaces of the movable blade 11 and the stationary blade 12. However it may alternatively or in addition be the fixed blades 12 which are disposed at an angle to such a radial direction. In the movement of a blade pair from an opened condition as for example shown in Figure 6A to a closed condition as for example shown in Figure 6B the blades of each pair move substantially in a direction parallel with the axis AA. When in a closed condition as shown in Figure 6B the blades of each pair are in engagement with each other

thereby pinching any hairs which may be positioned and captured between the blades of each pair. When in an opened condition hairs can move freely between the space defined between the blades of each pair of blade pairs 41. Since the blades of each blade pair have a perimeter edge 40 which is substantially of the same diameter, and because of the angular positioning of the planes of the blades relative to each other for the purpose as above described, contact of the blades of each pair occurs initially at a single point of contact. Since the blade of each pair are in substantial axial alignment with each other such point of contact is midway between the distal edges 42 of the blades. However since the blades are made preferably a resiliently flexible metallic material, further movement of the blades of each pair towards each other will flex the blades such that at least the entire perimeter edge 40 commensurate with the cylindrical perimeter 8 of the rotor body, come into engagement with each other. With reference to Figure 6B, even further advancement of the blades in the axial directions towards each other may cause for the blades to flex sufficiently for the facing surfaces of the blades of each pair to become engaged against each other. Because of the initial angular disposition between the blades of each pair, the most significant clamping force will remain at the perimeter edges 40 of the blades of each pair despite the facing surfaces of the blades of each pair being in full engagement with each other as for example shown in Figure 6B.